DAILY CONFEDERATE.
A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ........ $15
" " " 3 " ........ 9
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864. VOL. I—No. 83.

For the Confederate.

**To the Ladies of Scotch Ireland, Rowan County, N. C.**

CAMP 4TH N. C., NEAR ORANGE C. H. VA., April 2nd, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Scotch Irish Grays, Co. ?, 4th N. C. State Troops, Segt. M—— was called to the Chair and private B—— appointed Secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Sgt. D——, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions: Sgt. K——, Corpl B——, and private C——, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the commencement of this war we felt it our bounden duty to enlist under the banner of the South, to defend our rights against a ruthless band of Northern fanatics who invaded our then happy land for the purpose of subjugating us, and cause us to bow our necks to Yankee rule and despotism; and as we received every encouragement at the outset from the young, fair and noble females of Scotch Ireland, to enlist in our country's cause, and that since then (three years having elapsed,) we have received every attention possible from them, that could have been invented only by the most devoted of the land:

*Resolved*, That we tender the ladies of Scotch Ireland our sincere thanks for the great concern they have manifested in our welfare, its contributions of all kinds, from their never-tiring hands, for our comfort and cheer.

*Resolved*, That we have no complaint to make, such as our soldier friends of the 8th N. C.

*Resolved*, That we do not brag of the many letters we get from our fair friends at home, for until a recent date, they have been at long intervals, (we call it long range,) but so well directed as to accomplish much, being received as angels visits.

*Resolved*, That this year brings to them a privilege that we would not deprive them of, while they open on us at short range, with magic effect, which is briskly responded to, and we expect before the close of this year, to get into a hand-to-hand engagement, which will close ho-stil-i-ties as *fair* negotiations have never been known among them to arise through the agency of militia officers, shoemakers, tanners, salt haulers, &c., &c.

*Resolved*, That we heartily sympathize with those fair ones, whose fond hopes have been blighted by the casualities of war, among the noble forty-five of our comrades who have fallen and have been laid beneath the sod of old Virginia.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Confederate, with a request to publish.

The meeting adjourned.

PRIVATE B——, *Secretary*.

## New Advertisements.

**THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND**

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

**FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin COUNTY.**—I have been solicited by many friends to announce myself a candidate to represent MARTIN COUNTY in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. It may be generally known that I have been in the war ever since its commencement; and as to my policy in regard to the country, I will simply say that I do believe that the surest way of obtaining an early and permanent peace, is for the people at home to sustain the Government, and to do all they can to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. I am emphatically a "Vance man," and I believe with him, that if we are true to ourselves and to our country, and as a people put our trust in God, our ultimate success is beyond the shadow of a doubt. If I am elected, I shall serve the interests of the soldiers and citizens to the best of my ability. At all events, I shall cheerfully abide by their decision.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
STEPHEN E. MOORE,
ma3-83 2t* Co. K, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

**BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Tuesday in June next, (being the 6th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

**ATTENTION! JUNIOR RESERVES!!**

I AM INSTRUCTED BY CAPT. W. M. SWANN, Enrolling Officer of the 5th Congressional District, to report, in obedience to orders, with my Company, to Major F. J. HAHR, commanding at Camp Holmes, for duty on or before Thursday, the 5th instant.

In conformity with these instructions, the Reserve Forces of Wake county, between the ages of 17 and 18 years, will meet at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

GASTON SMITH,
Com. Co. Reserves, Wake Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1864-d2t*

**IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE RIGHT TO use "Wattle's Patent Tanning Process" in North Carolina. By this Process, the time and labor usually required is reduced at least one half, and the result a very superior quality of leather. It has been purchased by some of the largest Tanners in the State, from whom we have certificates of its excellence.

It requires no alterations in the yard to use it. Price for an individual right is five dollars for every tan-vat in use. Information supplied on application, with stamp enclosed, to

P. O. BOX 200
may 2-82d2t* Raleigh N. C.

**$75 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82-d26t Iron P. O., N. C.

**$200 REWARD.**

RANAWAY ABOUT THE 28TH OF MARCH last, my negro man LUKE. He is about thirty-two years of age, stout built, about five feet eight inches in height, black complexion, full face, speaks tolerably quick when spoken to. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or confined in any jail so that I can get him again.

J. J. GARRETT,
may 2-82-d2t* Enfield, Halifax Co. N. C.

## BY AUTHORITY.

*Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.*

[No. 20.]

AN ACT to amend "an act to provide a mode of authenticating claims for money against the Confederate States not otherwise provided for," approved August 30, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the first section of said act as requires the Attorney General to report to Congress upon said claims, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 21.]

AN ACT to increase the compensation of certain civil officers and employees in the President's office, and in the Executive and Legislative departments at Richmond, for a limited period.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salaries and compensation of all civil officers and employees in the President's office, and in the Executive and Legislative departments at Richmond, whose compensation or salaries do not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, shall be increased from the passage of this act to the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of one hundred per cent. per annum: Provided, The same shall not thereby be increased beyond the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; and the salaries of all said officers, whose compensation is above two thousand dollars, and does not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, shall, for the same period of time, be increased at the rate of fifty per cent per annum; but it is hereby expressly declared that the increased compensation provided for in this act shall not be paid to any officer or employee in any Executive department of the government who is liable to perform military duty, or is able to bear arms in the field, unless such officer or employee shall first obtain a certificate from the head of the department in which he is engaged that his services are absolutely necessary to the government, and that his place cannot be supplied by any one known to the head of the department who is not subject to military duty, which said certificate shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury before the money is paid; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, at the beginning of each session, to communicate a list of all such certificates to Congress: Provided, That no clerk, who, by virtue of a military commission, receives rations or commutation of rations, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 22.]

AN ACT to regulate the collection of the tax in kind upon tobacco, and to amend an act entitled "an act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the tax in kind of one-tenth imposed by said act upon all tobacco grown in the Confederate States, instead of being collected by the post quartermaster, shall be collected by the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and preserve tobacco, and the tax assessors shall transfer their estimates of the tobacco due from each planter or farmer, specifying both quantity and quality, to the said agents or their duly authorized sub-agents, taking their receipts therefor and shall also transmit a copy of these estimates to the Chief of the Produce Loan Office, and when said tobacco has been collected, the said agents shall be liable for its safe custody.

SEC. 2. That each farmer and planter, not earlier than the first day of June, nor later than the fifteenth day of July, shall deliver his tithe of tobacco in prizing order, put up in convenient parcels for transportation at the nearest prizing depot, of which there shall be not less than one established in each county by the agents for the collection and preservation of tobacco, when the said tobacco shall be prized and securely packed in hogsheads or other packages suitable for market, by said agents.

SEC. 3. That the tax assessor shall require a statement from each farmer or planter as to the different qualities of tobacco raised by him, and shall assess as due the Confederate States one tenth of each of said qualities, which shall be stated separately in his estimates, and shall be delivered separately by the farmer, or planter at the prizing depots.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 23.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the receipt of Counterfeit treasury notes by public officers." Approved May first, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by public officers," approved May 1st, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same are hereby extended so as to embrace all counterfeit treasury notes received by the public officers mentioned in said act, prior to the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 25.]

AN ACT to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular session, shall assemble the first Monday in May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864.

[No. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION of Thanks to the Tennessee troops who have re-enlisted for the war.

Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States have received, with the liveliest emotions, the cheering intelligence that a large portion of the Tennessee troops composing the Army of Tennessee, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, have tendered their services to the country during the war; it is, therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are hereby cordially given to the gallant soldiers of Tennessee, who have, in advance of the legislation of Congress, and before their three years' term of service has expired, voluntarily tendered their services to the country during the war, with the heroic determination never to abandon the field till the last vandal invader is driven from our soil and our freedom won.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the great stake at issue—the freedom of our country—the Congress indulges the confident hope that the example so heroically set by their brothers in arms will be followed by our whole army, thus giving to the world, after nearly three years of arduous struggle, an earnest of their determination to die or be free.

Resolved. That the President be requested to have the foregoing preamble and resolution sent to the commanders of the army, with the request that they communicate them to the officers and soldiers, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which they are gratefully held by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for their heroic valor displayed on so many memorable occasions, and for their fortitude and perseverance under so many trials.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864.

[No. 27.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to assign judges of military courts from one court to another.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, at any time, to assign judges from one military court to another, as, in his judgment, the service may require.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864. ap14-66-1aw4w.

## ENROLLING NOTICE.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
1ST AND 2ND CONGRESS'L DISTRICT,
*Kinston, April 9th, 1864.* }

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 4.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28, 1864, County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 16th inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special Orders No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following times and places for examination by the Medical Board, or to show other cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon of the 12th, negroes.

Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th; afternoon of the 17th, negroes.

Thirty-third N. C. Militia, Wilson county, Wilson, May 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd; afternoon of the 23rd, negroes.

Twentieth N. C. Militia, Lenoir county, Kinston, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of the 28th, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C Militia, Greene county, Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd; afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Greenville, June 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th; afternoon of the 8th, negroes.

Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; afternoon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

II. County Enrolling Officers will also cause to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who shall have been previously exempted by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their jurisdiction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the assembling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time.

IV. In pursuance of Circular No 12, Conscript Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assemble at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for them.

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show some satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities of Conscription, will be considered as having forfeited their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed in Circular No. 8, of B. of C. and placed as therein directed

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set apart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby requested to render every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conducting the enrollment enumerated in this order.

J. M. LITTLE,
Chief Enrolling Officer
1st and 2nd Congress'al District, N. C.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

THE Examining Board for the 1st and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

R. H. EDWARDS,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board,
1st and 2nd Congress'l District N. C.
ap 14-67-tuc&4w.

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD,
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Lexington, April 23, 1864. }

**The Undersigned one of the Members** of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N. C M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19

66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.

83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.

80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4

81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.

51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.

49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.

50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.

63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.

64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District,

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District,
Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 4.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,
ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made to the next General Assembly for a private act to give effect to a bequest in the will of the late Dr. F. T. Hill of Wilmington, for the benefit of the Orphan poor of North Carolina.

April 30th, 1864. may 2-82-d1taw4t*

**LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!**

THE SUBSCRIBERS having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendell's celebrated

*"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"*

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, state, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 30-55.eod1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

Biblical Recorder and Hilsboro' Recorder insert five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

## AUCTION SALES.

**M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.**

BY CATALOUGE OF

### IMPORTED GOODS.

*CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,*

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMmencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacc
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Rone and Fancy Buttons
2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Letter Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x84
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
85 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
40 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

9 half Pipe Pures Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
20 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin
Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-tM11

**$50 REWARD.**

Stop the Horse Thief.—Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stand, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse on the detection of the thief.

Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 22-74-d9*

**ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.**

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorising the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds

SEC 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

## ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.,
April 6th, 1864. }

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

| COUNTY. | REG'T | PLACE OF MEETING. | TIMES OF MEETING. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange, | 45th, | Hillsboro', | Ap'l 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; 23 negroes. |
| " | 46th, | " | " 25, 26, 27, 28; 29, 30 negroes. |
| Wake, | 38th, | Raleigh, | May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes. |
| " | 39th, | " | " 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes. |
| " | 118th, | " | " 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes. |
| Franklin, | 40th, | Louisburg. | " 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; 28 negroes. |
| Granville, | 42nd, | Oxford, | " 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 7, negroes. |
| " | 44th, | " | June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes. |
| Warren, | 37th, | Warrenton. | " 16, 17, 18, 20, 21; 22, 23 negroes. |
| Nash, | 52nd, | Nashville, | " 27, 28, 29 30, July 1; 2 negroes. |

* * * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regiments will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

**OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,**
*Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.* }

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,486, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 20-77-dtaw4w

DAILY CONFEDERATE.
ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

**Mrs. H. W. Miller.**
BOARD

By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-d1y

**Wanted.**

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf Tally Ho, N. C.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864. }

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d2?t

**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $200 BOUNTY! Wanted,** 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

**NOTICE.**

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulky,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. B. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-6?t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864. }

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80-d1m.

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

**NOTICE.**

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

BECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64-dtf.

**CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.**

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.

ap 15-68-d12t

**WANTED.**

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

**TO THE VOTERS OF NASH COUNTY.**

*Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:*

THROUGH THE EARNEST SOLICITAtions of my friends, both in and out of the army, I now take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. I wish I could appear before you in person, but being deprived of that privilege, I am forced to announce myself in this very interesting sheet, (*The Confederate*) as a candidate aforesaid. Should I be so fortunate as to be the proper candidate for you, I assure you one thing, all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially. Should I be so fortunate as to escape the murderous bullets of the dastard foe, during the coming campaign, I am truly in hopes I shall have the exquisite pleasure of hearing my name bellowed out at the ballot box in August next.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,
Private JNO. A. WINSTEAD.
Co. D., 47th N. C. T. Army of No. Va.
ap 29-80-d5t

Spirit of the Age copy two times.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1864. }

**WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!**

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

**NOTICE**

TO GAS CONSUMERS. On and after May 1st, the price of Gas will be $35 per thousand.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
ap 23-80-d6t* Superintendents.

# The Confederate.

B. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜


### Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will, therefore, from this date, be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Daily, six months - | $15 00 |
| " " " three " - | 9 00 |
| " " " one " - | 3 00 |
| For the Tri-weekly, six months - | 10 00 |
| " " " three " - | 5 00 |
| For the Weekly, six months - | 5 00 |

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

### Washington Evacuated.

Besides the brief announcement that Washington has been evacuated by the Yankees, we have nothing further, up to the present writing. The news is confirmed, however, from a dozen sources—one which we have seen, is a despatch from Gen. Hoke himself, to a gentleman in this city, requesting him to repair to Washington immediately, to take charge of the Fisheries which may now be most profitably and usefully employed in gathering in the rich harvest of the silvery tribe which swim by millions in the waters of Eastern North Carolina at this season of the year.

We are not in possession of information as to whether our forces had a brush with them, or whether the enemy quietly left the town and their fortifications—whether they destroyed or injured their guns, supplies, &c.; whether they left by land or water. But we do know they have gone—gone in a hurry, towards Newbern—leaving us in quiet possession of Washington, Plymouth and the regions all about.

Whether the enemy will make a stand at Newbern, or out-water for Fortress Monroe, we are not able to say—but whatever may be their course, we feel confident that our forces will give no rest to the sole of Yankee-feet while they pollute the soil they have already too long desecrated.

This is indeed a day of rejoicing for North Carolina. Let the stout-hearted and valiant men rejoice in the fulfilment of their confident expectations; the weak-kneed and "hope-it-may be-so's," gather courage from this bright harbinger of still brighter days; and the craven, yankee-hearted croaker and disunionist read and learn the doom that but surely awaits them; for the day of our redemption most assuredly draweth nigh.

### A Drawn Fight.

The "property holders" have decided that the late "tug and tussle" between Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden for the "Georgia Platform," is a *draw*—neither side wins.

It is charged that our Mr. Holden, the champion of the "outer circle," didn't have a fair showing. It is said the brandy given to him was "blockade lightning," and instead of "reviving," "depressed him."

Our old Quixotic politician, Gov. J. B., reminds us of an anecdote we recollect to have seen, of a candidate who visited a neighbor on one occasion, found the "old man" from home and the "busy housewife" milking. The candidate commenced to make himself agreeable, and asked the good dame if he could be of any service? Yes, says she, if you will hold this cow. Whereupon the obliging candidate took the cow by the horns. Very soon the job began to be troublesome, and the distressed cow holder to "look pale and depressed;" at last he exclaimed—"have you seen any thing of late of my competitor?" "Yes," says she, "he is behind the kitchen holding the calf"

Gov. J. B. may have the old cow by the horns, but our champion unquestionably has the easier job, for he is behind the kitchen and only holds the calf. Some one asks—where is "John?" as Joy *familiarly* calls him. Answer, not far off from the *calf*—perhaps in the kitchen.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, thus notices Major General Hoke:

Major Gen. Hoke, the hero of Plymouth, is a North Carolinian, who went to Virginia as a Lieutenant in the First regiment which left North Carolina under the command of the gallant and distinguished Gen. D. H. Hill.—This regiment gave Beast Butler a blow he no doubt will remember all his days, for he has never since put himself within gun-shot of our lines. Gen. Hoke has filled successively every grade, from Lieutenant to Major General. It may now be said that he has the satisfaction of having struck the first and last, and long to be remembered blows the enemy has received in this war.

LITERARY.—We are regularly in receipt of the "Illustrated News," and "Field and Fireside," neatly printed and ably conducted Southern literary journals, the former published at Richmond, Va., and the latter at Augusta, Ga. Let our people encourage and sustain them.

The black tongue has made its appearance in Vicksburg, and is taking away many, both white and black.

### Faction.

We are in much too fine a humor, this morning, over the good news from the Eastern portion of our good old State, to indulge in criminstion even against those whose course of conduct has contributed in no small degree to the delay of the auspicious day now opening upon us, of the recovery of Eastern North Carolina from the hated Yankee occupancy. Yet we think it a most opportune moment to warn those who have been misled into a participation in the factious element that has produced division, discord and even the worst ill-blood between our own citizens here at home.

This factious spirit has been engendered and kept alive, for the most part, by ambitious and designing men, for selfish and partizan purposes. Some, we doubt not, have united in these factious movements against the Government, from pure motives, being deceived by the designing, that the most desirable ends could be promoted by the means they proposed. But these measures are erroneous and impracticable, and were intended by unscrupulous leaders to be used as engines to effect unhallowed ends that they dare not reveal.

In times of peace, a nation cannot guard too suspiciously against the inroads of factious opposition to the Government; how much more carefully should it be guarded against, when the nation is struggling for liberty and independence. Then it is that every avenue to its introduction should be barricaded, barred, locked and guarded. We are in the midst of a revolution unequalled in its magnitude and unsurpassed in its brutality. How inauspicious the advent of a party, most ruinously dangerous in the fulfilment of its schemes. The cause in which we struggle should absorb the strength of every mind, and the devotion of all hearts. Our cause is a holy cause. Never since "the morning stars sang together," has the sun beheld a nobler, grander contest; and it would seem that in so great a struggle, all hearts would unite and all hands engage in upholding the Government of our choice, and the Administration in power, that is straining every nerve to rid North Carolina soil of the hated Yankee presence. Surrounded by a circle of fire by sea and by land, the condition of our country should harmonize all jealousies and soften all asperities.

When the tidings of discord reach us from the land of our foe, delight pervades every heart, and joy illuminates every face true to the Southern cause. In these symptoms of weakness we read the fiat of our liberties and augur the dawnings of peace. And will not our enemies catch a note of encouragement from antagonism to our cause, loud-spoken and bellicose in our midst? Most surely they will.

Where shall we find a parallel for so short-sighted a policy? God hid His face from the people of His choice when Titus threw his legions around the city of Jerusalem; and that its doom might be sure, tore her inhabitants by factions and disputes. Titus, bearing upon his banners the vengeance of the God he knew not, was unequal to the task of its overthrow, but for the "faction" that raged within, and at last fell a victim, which the ruin of eighteen centuries still proclaims to the folly of discord in the midst of war.

Let us conclude this article by an earnest appeal to our people to stifle the voice of faction, and put the ban of condemnation upon all who are engaged in promoting it. We *can*, we *must*, we WILL succeed in our glorious struggle for life, liberty, independence—our wives and little ones, our home altars, and the altars of our God, broken down, polluted and destroyed by the yankee infidels that have invaded our fair land. The pages of history never recorded so much of patience, trust, patriotism as that flowing deep in the hearts of our countrymen. No pen ever immortalized heroes, whose deeds of gallantry shone so brighly as those now clustering, in strength and devotion, around the banners of our country.

### A Forty Pound Rock.

We had the pleasure (a very *feeling* pleasure it was, too.) of dining on yesterday at the "Exchange Hotel," with some Eastern county friends, (the generous and polite Host himself coming from that locality.) The chief dish was a noble Rock—one that would do to *brag* on—a regular forty-pounder—and to which all bands paid *bl(o)unt* respects, and pitched in *pell*-mell—none being so *craven* as to fear being classed as a *gorman*-dizer. The delicious repast disappeared with rapidity, while our lowlanders descanted to us up-country chaps of the thousands upon thousands of the finny tribe they *used to* gather up; and which they *expected* to re-engage in at no distant day.

The capture of Plymouth, the re-possession of Washington, and other brilliant achievement in prospective, of course lent their brightest charm to the occasion. May the day be not distant when the same party shall have a happy re-union at the now despoiled homes, but then to be restored to their former beauty and hospitality.

The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from a gentleman just from the front that on Wednesday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock a fire broke out at Dalton, near the Magazine. After some trouble it was put out and the Magazine saved from explosion. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and intended as a set off for a like attempt made some time ago on the Yankee Magazine in Chattanooga. We rejoice to know that the scoundrel who set it on fire was foiled in his undertaking, although he escaped.

### "Perplexed,"

We confess we are. We have a strong inclination to think well of our fellow-beings and are loth to run the risk of doing them injustice, by attributing to them offences of which they may not be guilty. When, therefore, the ostensible editor of the *Progress* assured the public, a short time since, that he was the author of the editorials that appeared in his paper, and that he had no assistance from any quarter, we accepted it for truth; because we could not for a moment come to the conclusion so prejudicial to the editor that he would utter a wilful, deliberate falsehood. Nevertheless, there are many, very many people who do not concur with us; and Gov. Vance has expressly charged that "Mr. Holden clandestinely corresponds for his own paper (the *Standard*) and edits the *Progress*." We are thus "perplexed," and don't know what to believe. If the popular belief be true, and Gov. Vance's accusation be true, there ought to be but one opinion of the editor, and there would be, among respectable people. The articles in the *Progress* bear traces of Mr. Holden. No doubt about this. They carry his style, his system of evasion, his want of candor, his narrow-minded selfishness, his suppressions and misrepresentations, and they certainly look for all the world like his, in their sly and sneaking insinuations. But then both of them may have the same idiosyncracies, and the like characteristics.—We shall not yield to the general conviction against the editor, without more evidence; for to do so, would be to create a worse opinion of him than we care to have. He has enough to answer for of petty subterfuge, without encumbering his conscience and his soul with a more burdensome weight.

For example, take the various struggles of the *Progress* to escape from its untimely and unwarrantable attack on Gen. Hoke. Although it protests, that to charge an officer with oppressing his fellow-citizens, with withholding from them a trial, with "manifesting no disposition to give them a hearing," carries no censure: although it professes admiration for Gen. Hoke: yet it fails to publish, and withholds still from the public, the facts of the case; it has not yet exonerated Gen. Hoke, by noting the fact *that he duly reported the arrests to his superior officer*.

It has not done justice to that officer, by stating the fact of the change of commanders, and the consequent necessity of delay. It has not done Gov. Vance the justice to mention, that this officer, as soon as the cases were called to his attention, earnestly applied for an investigation. All this the *Progress* suppresses; and yet pretends to desire justice, fairness and right dealing.

The whole thing is a sheer attempt by Mr. Holden, to barter a small affectation of interest in these confined prisoners, for votes; and whatever may stand in the way of "the trade," he and his organ kick out, without sample.

The game is just about the right size for the hunters and the ammunition that they have on hand.

### Commander James W. Cooke, C. S. N.

This fearless, efficient and gallant officer, who commanded the iron-clad ram "Albemarle" in the recent bombardment and capture of Plymouth, entered the Navy of the United States in April 1828, and that of the Confederacy in September 1862. In the former, he saw nearly sixteen years sea service and upwards of eight years shore duty, making about twenty-four years of active official employment. He is, like Major-General Hoke, a son of the old North State—heroes both in their respective spheres. Previous to the present war, Lieut. Cooke owned a comfortable estate in Virginia,—where he married,—which was the accummulation of his own energy. Commander Cooke has lost all he possessed, but the certainty of this in prospect did not prevent him following the dictates of his sense of duty, and, so soon as the Old Dominion passed her act of secession, he offered his services to the home of his adoption, and was appointed by Virginia a Lieutenant in the Navy.

He stood at the head of lieutenants in the old service, which he relinquished when his commission as Commander had been made out in Washington City. So soon as North Carolina withdrew from the corrupt and dismembered Union, Cooke resigned the commission he had received from the State of Virginia and offered his services to this his native State, which were accepted. Subsequently he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederacy, the same rank and position held by him in the old Navy, from which he was advanced to his present rank of Commander by seniority of commission, not for gallant and meritorious services, though justly entitled to promotion for such. Lieut. Cooke was engaged in duty in the force commanded by Flag Officer Lynch, operating about Roanoke Island, and in the engagement near Elizabeth City his command was captured by a greatly superior force of the enemy.

His efficient and gallant bearing in the recent bombardment and capture of Plymouth, is fresh in the minds of the people. By the law of proportion and the usage which has been inaugurated by the government at Richmond, Commander James W. Cooke is entitled to promotion. Gov. Vance could not do a more popular act, one just and merited, together with the delegation from the State of North Carolina—than to present and urge the claims of its gallant son to the notice of the proper Department, and see that justice is meted out to as brave a man as ever walked the deck of a ship. As others have been promoted for like conduct, and some because others have been placed above them, the law of proportion, to which reference has been made, requires Commander Cooke's promotion.—*Wilmington Journal.*

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The manly speech delivered in the United States Congress by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, is attracting much comment and commendation. To obviate the possibility of error, as there are two Harrises from Maryland in Congress, we would state that the distinguished gentleman is Benjamin G. Harris, St. Mary's county, and not J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, a man who, as the *Examiner* says, has been spewed out of the mouth of every political party that ever existed.

### The Plymouth Battles.

A friend has furnished us with a letter received from a gentleman, which gives an interesting account of the Plymouth battles, especially the part borne by our Ram, the Albemarle, and Commander Cook, who, as well as Gen. Hoke, the officer in command of the entire expedition, is a son of North Carolina; a brief history of whose career may be found in this paper:

It may interest you to have an imperfect description of the fight at Plymouth. I did not witness it till Wednesday evening, when it fell, but was in the neighborhood and kept the run of events. It was intended, that the gunboat should go down, engage the enemy's boats and pass below town on Sunday night; and with that purpose she left Hamilton on Sunday at 3 o'clock, and took on her deck enough iron to tack on imperfectly on the way down. Twenty sailors overtook her on the Cora, below Hamilton, increasing her crew to 50; but her machinery became damaged on the way—her rudder-head twisted off. This delayed her twelve hours, and she only reached Gray's landing at 8 p. m., Monday. Meantime Dearing's Cavalry surrounded Plymouth Sunday evening and took some of their pickets. That night they sent off the women and children to Roanoke Island. Monday the infantry got around Plymouth and Warren Neck, and through the afternoon kept up a pretty sharp skirmishing. Late in the evening the artillery, some 20 pieces, opened on both places, followed by an advance of infantry, which at 9 o'clock captured the fort on the site of Sanderson's house—formerly Baker Nicholl's—and surrounded the fort on Warren Neck, within 20 yards, where our infantry remained till Wednesday evening—silencing but not occupying it.

The enemy had forts over on Warren Neck, one where Darden's house stood, one at Sanderson's, one at Boyle's mill, one at Harriet Toodles, one very near Jim Bateman's house, and one, the largest, where Garrett's house stood.

From Boyle's mill by Toodle's, Garrett's Latham's and Bateman's extended their lines of entrenchments, well made. Their forts were all enclosed, surrounded by deep ditches, very high walls and *chevaux de frise*.

On Wednesday evening our infantry gallantly charged Fort Sanderson from Welch's Creek swamp, and took it—loss about 150. This was done by parts of Hoke's and Kemper's Va. brigade. Here Col. Mercer of the 21st Georgia and Capt. Macon, 43rd N. C., were killed.

Tuesday evening about 3 o'clock, one gunboat passed Warren Neck. However, on Monday evening the Yankee steamer Bombshell, at Warren Neck, in supporting the fort, received six shots from a light battery commanded by Col. Dearing, and sank that night at the steamboat wharf at Plymouth.—The Yankee steamer Whitehead was at the mouth of the thoroughfare when the Albemarle passed, and immediately steamed into the Cashie and to Plymouth, and reported her coming. Cook's passage was slow, to avoid the obstructions and torpedoes. Having passed them safely, he steamed past Plymouth, not answering their shots from the forts, and made for the Miami, Flusser's, and Southfield, French's, Yankee boats. They had been chained together, that they might get Cook between them and press him back on a river flat. They were just about Green Hill. He avoided their trap and ran into the Southfield—his prow was so sharp and his momentum so great, that he ran ten or twelve feet into her, sinking her instantly. The whole weight of the sinking boat rested on his bow, depressing it so that the water poured into his forward ports, threatening to sink him—the water was seven inches on his gun deck. The Southfield delivered her broadside, six guns, at ten feet distance, making not the least impression. This was on her bow, which had been *finished*. The current swept his stern around and disengaged him from the wreck; meantime Flusser, seeing his companion wrecked, loosed the chains and steamed to Cook's stern and gave him a broadside of six 100-pound rifle guns, at a few feet distance, upon the iron that had been imperfectly bolted, and damaged the iron in three places. Cook's after gun had gotten jammed and could not be immediately put in battery, and when gotten so, two caps exploded without firing the piece. He got two shots while Flusser was retreating, killed him, and his boat sank in Edenton bay. This was communicated to Gen. Hoke about noon on Tuesday by a despatch from Com. Cook.

Throughout Tuesday skirmishing was kept up; that evening Ransom took his brigade below Conaby creek, with the pontoon train. At 10 o'clock at night the bridge was put across the stream where Conaby bridge was formerly, under a heavy artillery and infantry fire. Our infantry ran over and their pickets were driven in. There our infantry remained all night under a very heavy artillery fire, only our boat replying to their forts. I did not learn, but suppose Ransom must have suffered considerable that night.

At day-break Monday morning, the 35th, 8th, 24th, 25th and 56th formed and charged the works at Bateman's and Latham's, under the most terrible fire of shell, shrapnel, grape and rifle I ever saw; but they did not waver nor falter a moment. It is an open field, 1,200 yards or more, and the batteries placed with special view to command that approach. Both places were taken with a shout; and all not required to hold the places and take charge of the prisoners, passed into the town, where every house was filled with sharpshooters, who poured a galling fire into them. All were however caught and our men pressed on to Boyle's mill. Before they reached it, their magazine was exploded and they abandoned it. Some say it was blown up by the garrison, and some that it was exploded by a shell from Fort Sanderson, fired by our men. We had been pegging away at them from that place all day Tuesday and Tuesday night, and with good effect. This was half hour by sun in the morning. Our men then went to plundering and completely gutted all the Yankee stores, which were well stocked.

Thus matters stood, we holding Water street with about 800 prisoners; the Yankees in Garrett's fort with 1,600 men. Random firing was going on all the time between them and such of our men as could spare time from plundering. At 10 o'clock Gen. Hoke met Gen. Wessel about one hundred yards from Fort Garret, on the entrenchments, and demanded his surrender, and told him that if he was obliged to carry the fort by assault that the garrison would not be spared. At this point of their interview our boat fired a shot into the fort, when the garrison hauled down their flag. Wessel said it was against his order; that he did not surrender. Hoke replied that the fort was his, and unless he surrendered he would have him shot. Wessel caved—and then went up the gladdest shout I ever heard.

The material results are—2,437 Yankee prisoners, 1,000 barrels flour, 150,000 rations of pork and beef, 50 or 60 bags coffee, 20 barrels ground coffee, 10,000 lbs. sugar, a large quanty of lead, a splendid machine shop, 12 forges, any amount of tools, 40 pieces artillery, 25 wagons and teams, some 200 fine horses, a good supply of medicines, a large supply of ammunition, the best fortifications in the State and the key to a wealthy country; about 600 negroes were taken—about 100 men, the balance women and children—not many men who were soldiers.

About 6 o'clock in the morning a large body, perhaps six hundred negroes and buffaloes, came out of the Garret fort and made for the nearest point of Peacock swamp. Three companies of cavalry and one of infantry were hunting them there all day, and nearly all were killed. I suppose no prisoners were taken there. Our killed will reach 125 or more. The Yankee loss was not great, perhaps 80 killed and 75 wounded, besides 120 of the crew of the Southfield drowned. Willis left there on Sunday night. • • • was there, as stiff and pompous a fool as ever, utterly bewildered to think that any man on earth should question his fidelity to the south. He was boarding and lodging with Mary Lee. His office, whether by his consent I do not know, was used by the Yankee Quartermaster.

### SCRAPS.

ANOTHER YANKEE STEAMER DESTROYED.—A gentleman just from Florida says a negro who escaped from the Yankees near Gainesville and came within our lines, reports that the Yankee transport Hunter was destroyed a few days ago by a torpedo in the St. John's River near Picolata and Jacksonville. He stated also that there were a number of Yankee officers on board, some of whom shared the fate of the vessel.

THE FAST DAY AND A VICTORY.—The Mobile Advertiser & Register calls attention to the fact that the victory of Mansfield, which probably inaugurated the glorious success in Louisiana, took place last Fast day, when the whole Confederate people were humbling themselves before the Almighty, and imploring his forgiveness and blessing.

WIVES BEWARE.—An army correspondent of the Columbus Times reports, on the authority of an officer on Court Martial duty, that nearly every case of desertion is apologized for by the production of appeals from soldiers' wives to their husbands to come home. The penalty of desertion—death—is now rigorously inflicted, and let the ladies beware how they seduce husband, or brother to leave the army, lest the blood of their kindred should be traced to their own hands.

A planter friend in Baldwin county informs the Milledgeville *Recorder* that garlic boiled with corn and fed to hogs will cure and prevent cholera. We suggest to our pork producing friends a fair trial, and request that they report their experiments to the public.

It is believed at the Navy Department that Lieut. Dixon, and his little torpedo boat, the David, lie side by side with the Housatonic, at the bottom of the water. The big ship sucked the little one down with her. All was over in five minutes.

Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, in a card in the Charleston *Courier*, states that there is not a word of truth in the report copied by the Confederate press, from northern journals, that he had "taken his wife, passed the enemy's lines, and left the Confederacy."

Tom Thumb retires on a quarter of a million, says the Court Journal, and adds: This is but a fair illustration of the strange freaks of fortune these topsy turvy times. It seems much easier to make a fortune by littleness than by greatness.

Baron Leneck, the inventor of gun-cotton, has visited Paris by invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, who has conferred upon him the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and presented him with a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds, in token of his appreciation of a scheme which promises to effect an important change of artillery practice.

Green peas were quite abundant in our market yesterday afternoon—price $10 per half peck, or *only* $80 per bushel. Strawberries, $10 per quart. Hope nobody bought either. Vegetables of all sorts still at the highest figures. Beef $2 50, pork and mutton $3. Fowls declined, from $5 to $8 per pair, quoted at $12 to $15.—*Savannah Republican.*

A STUNNER.—That was decidedly a stunning appeal for peace made at Plymouth, N. C., a few days ago. Wonder if Mr. Holden and his disciples could have elicited the same amount of respect if they had made overtures for peace after their plan?

According to Judge Longstreet's idea, the affair at Plymouth was a fit occasion for Gov. Brown to have stepped out with his olive branch or calumet.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Col. A. H. Forrest died at Aberdeen, on the 19th or 20th inst., and was buried from the residence of Kirk Brewitt, Esq., on the 21st, the funeral services being solemnized by Bishop Paine. This is probably the foundation of a rumor of Gen. Forrest's death, which appears to have prevailed in some quarters.

A Dalton letter to the Rome Courier says:—"Large numbers of recruits are still joining the army; a member of a Georgia regiment in Stovall's brigade recently brought in sixteen, and received a six hundred and forty days' furlough, therefor—forty days for each recruit.

In the course of last week two broad sheets were posted on the gates and doors of Roman Catholic churches in Dublin. Both are signed "Sacerdos;" one is headed "Letters of his Holiness Pius IX on the American War," and the other "Letters of John Mitchell, William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and 'Sacerdos,' on the American war." Their object is to discourage Federal enlistment in Ireland.

THE SPY, KING.—The man calling himself Sterling King, who was arrested in Abingdon, Va., Sunday week, and sent to General Longstreet's headquarters for trial, where he was tried but not convicted for want of evidence, turns out, it seems, to be a spy of the most dangerous kind, after all. He had left his baggage in Smyth county, which, on examination, was found to contain ample evidence of his guilt, in the shape of a commission to recruit in the Federal service, and authority as a wagon master to convey Yankee teams to Cumberland Gap. He is still in custody and will be likely to "go up."

The latest Paris fashion in ladies' dress is, for out-of-doors, a garment cut very like a man's great coat, fitting close and covered with large buttons—buttons not only for use, but for ornament, some of them even being stuck on the shoulders. Several ladies are to be met in the street with this strange vestment, but the multiplicity of buttons, which glare fiercely, produces an effect more strange than agreeable.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Evacuation of Washington, N. C.

GOLDSBORO', May 2.

A letter from a trustworthy source in Kinston, dated this morning, says the Yankees have evacuated Washington and Gen. Hoke is in possession.

### Glorious News from the Trans-Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, May 1.

A special to the Meridian Clarion from Jackson, of the 30th, says the enemy have fallen back from Big Black, after partially destroying the bridge and burning all the sutlers and traders shanties and soldiers' huts. Considerable alarm prevails within the fortifications of Vicksburg, apprehending an attack from Wirt Adams.

A despatch from Brookhaven to the same paper, says information from the Trans-Mississippi, reports Banks defeated a second time. He escaped on the north side of Red river, and is falling back on Natchez.

Gen. Price has whipped Steele badly, capturing two hundred wagons, a large number of prisoners and arms. Marmaduke was also in pursuit of Steele, who was falling back to Little Rock.

### From the Army of Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., May 1.

Burnside has certainly arrived at Alexandria and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. Reports from the enemy's lines report great activity in their camps, as if concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general here, that Grant will advance this week.

Roads dry and hard, weather fine, and our troops in excellent plight every way.

### Meeting of the Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, May 2.

Both Houses of Congress assembled and were organized at 12 o'clock to-day, a quorum in each being present. Twenty Senators and sixty members of the House were in attendance. All the old officers elected without opposition.

Speaker Boocock delivered an eloquent address.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, relected President *pro tem* of the Senate.

During a debate on an incidental question, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed an opinion that the session would not continue longer than two weeks.

The President's message was delivered at half past one by his Private Secretary, and was read in both houses. The following is a summary of the message:

Congress has assembled under circumstances of deep interest to the country; but fortunate, coming newly elected, they would be able to devise measures adapted to the wants of the public service. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the efficacy of important laws passed last Congress. The unjust war commenced against us, is still characterised by the barbarism with which it is conducted by the enemy. After mentioning some shocking atrocities by the enemy, the President says christendom sooner or later must to them the condemnation such brutality deserve will mete.

The people of the invaded districts have borne their sufferings with patriotic fortitude, and been the centre of cheerfulness and hope.

From the camp comes the voices of soldier patriots, invoking all to devote their *whole* energies to the cause, in the success of which confidence has never faltered.

Congress meets again, notwithstanding the threat of our subjugation three years ago by people who pretend to assert their title to govern States whose sovereignty is recognized by France and Great Britain. These governments disregard treaty obligations, persist in countenancing the Union Executive, a foreign government's exercise of despotic sway over States thus recognized.

The President comments upon simulated neutrality of foreign governments, and sees no prospect of an early change of the course heretofore pursued by them. The sole resource for us to combine and apply every available element in our power, in our defence and preservation.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed by the enemy, but no assurance is given of an intent to carry out the cartel.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is referred to says the last session in contracting the circulation, has had the desired effect. By first of July the amount reduced will be a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty millions.

The President earnestly advises against an increase of circulation. The President assures Congress that the discipline and instruction of troops has kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment, and asks special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in relation to the army.

After alluding to recent events of the war, in which the enemy has been defeated, the President closes as follows: "Let us then, while resolute, devote all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us; and not forget our humble, most grateful thanks are due to Him without whose guiding and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail."

### The Florida after the Yankee Crafts.

RICHMOND, May 2.

An official telegram from Wilmington, to the Secretary of the Navy, furnishes authentic intelligence from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the Huntsville and another gunboat in the West Indies.

### Confirmation of Banks' Second Defeat and Price's Victory.

MOBILE, May 2.

Mr. Wagner, bearing despatches from Kirby Smith, states the results of battles on the 8th and 9th on Red River, as follows:

Complete defeat of the enemy; loss estimated by Gen. Taylor at eight thousand killed, wounded and missing; but their own admission puts the number at 18,000. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand small arms, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons, and a large quantity of stores. Our loss, officially, 2,200. Gen'ls. Morton and Green killed.

Three Yankee Generals reported killed.—The enemy's force 32,000; ours 18 to 20,000. Kirby Smith directed the operations, Taylor commanded the centre, Walker and Morton the wings.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red river again, and were attacked and again whipped worse than before, but no particulars received. Forty steamboats of all classes, ascended the river, and were all above Alexandria, with no possibility of escape.—Ten or twelve boats already blown up or burned to avoid capture.

Mr. Wagner says soldiers and citizens report that Price seemed to have fallen back in apparent disorder, abandoning everything, when the Yankees attacked his trains. They broke ranks and scattered to plunder. Price turned and cut them to pieces, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 300 wagons, all their ammunition, baggage and supplies.

It is reported also, that Steele evacuated Little Rock, falling back toward the Mississippi River. This story is corroborated by yankee accounts on the Mississippi.